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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 20, 1910.

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No. 29

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WARRIOR FOR PENITENTIARY—Lamphere Confesses—Bad Blizzard—British Election Returns—Great Ice Gorge.

SLEPT 105 DAYS.—Death last Sunday ended the sleep in Pittsburgh of Mrs. Kate Mendelsohn, who had been unconscious for 105 days. She was found in that state one night after the baby had fallen out of bed, and there is nothing else to account for her strange condition except a theory that she was scared by its fall. The infant was not injured.

GETTING HIGHER UP.—The sugar frauds investigations in New York are going merrily on, and the indictments are beginning to reach the men higher up. During the last week there have been six men indicted, each on four counts. All these men are more important than the clerks who first suffered, and among them is the treasurer of the company. It is pleasing to notice that at the same time the trust has been investigating itself, and has issued a statement saying that it is innocent.

WARRIOR IN PEN.—C. L. Warren, the big foul treasurer who embezzled over \$600,000, is in the pen at last. He has a sentence of six years to serve for \$3,000 worth of his large peculations.

REFORM IN NEW YORK.—True to our predictions, there is some startling business reform taking place in New York City while the police and social reforms needed are not turning up. Mayor Gaynor is ignoring Tammany in appointing fiscal officers, and the men are cutting the expenses of the city government almost in two. Some of the economies are pretty small, but they are spectacular, and they are advertising Mr. Gaynor very nicely, thank you.

LAMPHIRE CONFESSED.—A full confession of Ray Lamphere has at last been made public. It shows that he chloroformed the Guinea woman and children for the purpose of robbery, being aided by a negro woman. Neither intended to commit murder, but in some way the house caught fire while the victims were still under the influence of the drug, and they were burned to death. This confession also settles the question of whether Mrs. Guinea died or escaped.

BAD BLIZZARD.—There has been another tremendous snow storm and blizzard thru the North and East, of which we have got only the fringe here. The storm was worst in New York, where fourteen inches of snow fell. It was impossible to get milk into the city for a day or two, and fresh eggs and such things practically disappeared from the markets. Nine people were frozen to death, and even the mayor had his ears frozen while trying to get to his office. It will cost the city of New York \$800,000 to get the snow off the streets, and they are in hurry about it too, for it costs them thousands every day that it lies there. Chicago suffered almost as much, and it was towards the close of the second day before the milk trains could get into the city.

PLEASE DON'T DIE HERE.—This is the substance of an appeal which has recently been issued by German hotel keepers to their guests. This is not the only country in which there are hard times, and in Germany a good many people have taken to committing suicide. Somehow they seem to prefer to go to hotels for the purpose, and so the hotel keepers have issued an appeal asking all people who intend to commit suicide to go some where else to do it.

SWOPE MYSTERY.—A mysterious death which may have been a murder, is now being investigated in Kansas, and several Kentucky people are involved. The man who died was Col. Swope, formerly of Woodford County, and many times a millionaire. It is alleged that he was planning to change the will which disposed of these millions, and that some of the heirs wanted to get him out of the way before he could do so. One of the lawyers in the case said that a white powder was found in the Colonel's stomach, and that there is conclusive proof of poisoning. It that is the case warrants will certainly be issued soon.

MODEST JOHNSON.—Jack Johnson, who is to fight Jeffries on July 4 for the championship of the world, is a modest man. He has just announced that he wants ex-President Roosevelt to referee the scrap. Teddy has not yet been heard from.

WALSH LOSES.—Jno. R. Walsh the Chicago millionaire recently convicted of violating the Federal banking laws, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, and who has

REVIVAL PLANS

The Rev. Mr. Buzwell To Begin Services in Chapel on Jan. 30—Preparatory Work Will Be Done As Usual—Good Results Hoped For.

The Gospel meetings under the leadership of the Rev. James O. Buzwell announced in the last issue of The Citizen have been more definitely arranged. They will begin on Sunday morning, Jan. 30th. The first meeting will be held in the Union Church taking the place of the regular morn-



Rev. Jas. O. Buzwell, Evangelist.

ing service. All subsequent meetings will be held in the College Chapel.

Mr. Buzwell is expected to arrive in Berea, Saturday, the 29th. He is just closing a series of meetings in Sidney, Ohio, where his work has been blessed.

Mr. Buzwell has been in Berea twice before and is known as a man of strong religious faith, of winning personality and sincerity which commands confidence. He has also conducted meetings in other colleges of the state.

The mid-winter Gospel meetings have come to be a valued feature of Berea life and every effort is being made to make the most of this opportunity.

The ladies of the Union church will distract the town and see that a house to house canvas is made and a card of invitation, with hours of daily service, and other useful information, will be left at each house.

Altho these meetings are held under the auspices of the Union Church and the College and the expenses are provided by them jointly, other churches are cordially invited to cooperate and the pastors are asked to sit on the platform at all the services. Converts are free to join the church of their choice.

By way of preparation the Rev. A. E. Thomson will conduct a class of workers in the use of the Bible and in personal work beginning with the coming Monday evening, in Room 80 of the Chapel building at 6:45 o'clock.

This class is open to citizens and students without regard to church lines and those who attend are requested to bring paper and pencil.

The music for the meeting is under the charge of Prof. Righy. The Harmonia Society is expected to occupy the platform. Special musical features will be provided for the evening meetings. Appropriate song books will be secured containing some of the newer songs. Preceding the preaching service there will be a short song service of about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Buzwell is peculiarly happy in his afternoon talks to Christians, and it is desired that as many as possible attend. An hour will be selected that will be convenient for citizens and college workers and announced later.

Every effort will be made to make possible the attendance of as many people as possible. Provision will be made in one of the side rooms of the chapel for the care of children in order that mothers may attend. People from the country are specially invited to come.

PRES. FROST WRITES ABOUT BRITISH ELECTION.

Dear Friends in Kentucky:
England is to have a general election of members of Parliament this month, and it is a very instructive thing for me to be an onlooker.

The "Liberal Party" has been in power with Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister. Here the Prime Minister who is appointed by the King, must always be a member of the party which

has more votes in the House of Commons.

The Liberal "platform" has four planks, or pledges of things to do if it gets a majority in the next House of Commons.

I. It proposes a new "budget" or list of taxes, increasing the tax on liquor and saloons, and taxing land, incomes, and inheritances in new and heavier ways. This is claimed will raise more money for public uses, and lay the burden on those most able to bear it.

II. To "dissolve" the Episcopal Church in Wales. This seems just for the Welsh people do not like the



The College Chapel where the revival meetings will be held.

WHERE THE PINCH COMES.

There are a great many things which we all know ought to be done, but which still somehow never seem to get accomplished. Every one knows that they are just the thing to do, and wants some one else to do them, but none of us seem to have time to tend to them ourselves.

For instance—the roads are horrid, and we all know, and there is in this part of the country only one thing necessary to make them good thru all seasons of the year. That is work. All of us have work to spare, but somehow those roads never get repaired very much. A little work is done now and then, to be sure, but the roads stay bad. But any one will spend half a day at the store talking about how bad the roads are. If that time was only put in on the roads, they would not need so much talking about.

There are other things. The hillsides are wearing out, and the farmers are realizing that they do not get as good crops as used to come off their fields. I have heard men discuss the matter by the hour—and then go and plant in the same old way the next spring. Now, every man knows that scientific methods are taking the place of the old farming, and that as a result in some places common land has been made to produce 100 bushels of corn to the acre. In the state of Wisconsin the average yield has been raised from about twenty bushels to over thirty-two, just by the application of the first principles of scientific agriculture. If the farmers would read up on this and then practice it, they would double their wealth in a few years. It is not the land so much as the methods that need reforming. The time spent in disussions at the post office if properly used would turn the trick.

And so it goes. Every where the needs are standing out, and we discuss them by the hour, and maybe make a feeble attempt or two to correct them, and then say we can't, we have tried and know. Ain't it awful, how foolish we men are, any way, when we are only half waked up on a question. We ought to take lessons from the young lady of this story.

The young lady was much wanted by a certain young fellow, but didn't seem to want him.

"Are you sure you cannot love me?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the girl, "I have tried and tried."

"My rich aunt has just died," the boy said by way of turning the conversation.

"Maybe I could try again," remarked the girl.

I'm willing to bet she succeeded that time. And I'll bet, too, that the reason there is no more progress made by some people, and by some communities, too, is because they have not got waked up to the fact they really need to progress. When they get in the place of the young lady, and try again, they will win.

There is a rich aunt for all of us in good roads, and better schools, and a hundred other kinds of improvements that we are letting wait because we are too lazy to tackle them. Let's wake up!

CHANGE THE TAX LAWS.

There will be very few bills before the present state legislature of more importance than the one to change the tax system of the state. No law in Kentucky is more out of date, and none has caused more of the present poverty of the state, and the weakness of the public schools, than the tax law. As it stands today, it does not produce enough money for the needs of the state, and yet it places intolerable burdens on the business interests on which the state must depend for its prosperity, and particularly on the farmer and other owners of real estate. At the same time it allows several kinds of property, which can be easily hidden, to entirely escape taxation. Finally, it imposes a double burden on poor men, who are in debt, such as men carrying mortgages. In method of collection, too, the system is bulky and expensive, and the results have certainly been bad, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to look at the present business condition of the state.

Gov. Wilson appointed a tax commission which has just made a report bringing out all these points, and recommending a system of taxation based on those in use in the twelve leading states of the Union which have been proved most successful. The system provides for the dividing of the property into several classes, and allowing each kind of taxing body to levy on only one kind of property.

The state, for instance, will have real estate, the counties, personal property, and the cities franchises and mortgages. This may not be the classification used, but that is the plan. Each piece of property will be taxed only once.

It will be of the utmost benefit to the state if this law can be adopted. It will encourage the investment of money here, the building up of savings banks, will help business, lighten the tax burden by bringing some kinds of property out of hiding, and work for justice, fairness and equality all around. If you have any influence with your member of the legislature, it will pay you to advise him to vote for the law. You will have a chance at it yourself later, as the law will have to be submitted to the people for a vote as a Constitutional Amendment.

I. It proposes a new "budget" or list of taxes, increasing the tax on liquor and saloons, and taxing land, incomes, and inheritances in new and heavier ways. This is claimed will raise more money for public uses, and lay the burden on those most able to bear it.

II. To limit the power of the House of Lords. The House of Lords corresponds to our Senate, except that the members are not elected. When the King makes a man a lord, this gives him a right to sit in the House of Lords, and his eldest son after him. Many lords seem selfish and some

Banking Business

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INTER-SOCIETY DEBATE

Phi Delta for the first time in

four years on Friday night won the annual senior debate with Alpha Zeta. The question debated was provided that the election be held under Federal control, RESOLVED: That a constitutional amendment should be adopted providing for the direct popular election of United States senators. Phi Delta won on the negative side of the question, generally admitted to be the weaker, while Alpha Zeta unsuccessfully supported the affirmative.

The winning society was represented by Letcher P. Gabbard of Owlsley County, Jesse Baird of Garrard, and Arlie McGuire of Morgan, all of Kentucky. Gabbard had the rebuttal. Alpha Zeta was represented by Lester Hill of Berea, Tracy Tuthill, of Riverhead, Long Island, and Samuel Grathwehl, of Cincinnati.

There is decided poetic justice in the fact that this, the first defeat Alpha Zeta has suffered in four years, should have been administered by mountain boys. There was at one time recently in that society a clique of boys from the North joined with a few sons of the hills who tried to disown their parentage, and this among other mischiefs, found time to give the impression that mountain boys were not wanted in Alpha Zeta, in spite of the fact that it had been for years the one society where mountain boys were most welcome. To those in the society who have opposed this tendency, it gives a sort of grim pleasure to see defeat inflicted by some of the very boys who were driven out by this clique.

The debate was attended by an audience which numbered nearly a thousand, and the athletic fund will be considerably helped as a result. As usual there were no attractions outside the debate, the custom of having music after each two speeches and during the decision of the judges, not having appealed to those in charge.

The judges were Prof. McClellan of Richmond, Prof. Smith of Danville, and Prof. Rumold. Col. Duacan of Lexington, who had expected to be present was detained at the last minute. The decision of the judges was supposed to be based on a marking of 75 for perfect thought and 25 for perfect delivery and English. It will be seen from the subjoined summary however, that at least one of them departed from this rule. Following is the average marking which each speaker received:

	Thought	Delivery	Total
Affirmative		and English	
First speaker	57	10	76
Second speaker	58	20	78
Third speaker	55	19	74
Rebuttal	62	27	79
Total			307
Negative			
First speaker	55	17	72
Second speaker	68	26	94
Third speaker	63	19	82
Rebuttal	63	21	84
Total			332
P. D.'s advantage			25

This is the largest margin of advantage which any winning team has had in recent years.

It is worthy of note that there was the greatest possible divergence

(Continued on fourth page)

GREAT ICE GORGE.—Property worth nearly \$2,000,000 is in danger from an immense ice gorge which has formed at the mouth of Wolfe Creek, above Louisville. The gorge is over seventy-five miles long, and the danger is that if it lets go suddenly there will be terrible damage done all along the line below it. This will include the shipping in Louisville, and the houses in the low lying lands there. The U. S. government has passed a rush appropriation bill for \$5,000 to be used in breaking up the gorge slowly, so that no damage will be done, and work will begin at once.

THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL

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BY GEORGE HORTON



He Sat Down by Her.

SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society boy, was jilted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Jap forts. Hardy was proven guilty.

CHAPTER III.

The Queen of Fairy-Land.

They were off for Aomori, at the north end of Nippon, in the early morning, leaving Yokohama on a toy train that started at 6:45. All day they traveled through country tilled like a garden, a country of vivid green, with many brawling streams of water clear as crystal, and hillsides thickly wooded. The sky was dark blue, reminding one of the excess of color used sometimes by Impressionist artists, and seemed ever low and near. Objects evidently close by appeared far off, an effect sometimes attained in skillful landscape gardening, or perhaps in fairy-land. The frequent farmhouses were built of bamboo set on end, and were thatched with straw.

As Hardy and his companion gazed from the window, they were entertained by the running comment of their guide or drongoman, Masatsura Tsuchiya, whom they had picked up at Yokohama. This young Japanese had spent several years in New York, knew English, and was bright and efficacious to the verge of pertness.

When a Japanese merchant and a pretty young woman borded the train about the middle of the day, it was Masatsura who acted as introducer and apologist.

"This is a Japanese silk merchant," he explained, "and he is going with his daughter to Hakodate. If the honorable gentlemen do not object, he will bring his daughter in with us. I have explained that such is the custom in England and America."

"Bring her in, of course," said Hardy, rising and making one of his most graceful bows. "We shall be delighted to have the lady's society." This was translated to Mr. Sano, the merchant, who executed a series of supple obsequies, and to the daughter, who arose and courtesed demurely in Japanese style.

"She's quite an acquisition, eh, Neville?" observed Hardy. "By the way"—turning to Masatsura—"does either of them speak English?"

"Not a word," replied the guide.

"She's positively beautiful, don't you think so, Neville?" Hardy inquired of the Englishman.

"No," replied the latter, "I can't say that I do. There's something sickening in their heavily yellow skin to me, and those slits of eyes, pitched at that angle, strike me as deformed, or, as physicians would say, monstrous. All foreigners living in Japan regard the natives as an offensive, inferior lot."

"No, I can't get up my enthusiasm over your lan girl's beauty."

"Well, to me, she's about the daintiest and most exquisite creation my eyes ever rested on," persisted the American. "If there's any yellow in her cheeks, it's a slight tinge of moonlight, or, perhaps, one might fancy a little gold dust mingled with the mortal clay of which she is made. She is as dainty as a March lilac blossom; her lips are as red as cherries, and the blood that shines through her cheeks, like—like firelight through a delicately-stained window—is as warmly red as if she were Anglo-Saxon. I can understand now how foreigners, like your own Edwin Arnold, for instance, have married Japanese women. Is it true that they do not kiss? Such lips as those were intended by an all-wise and merciful Providence for kissing."

"You'll jolly well change all those ideas after you'd been here a while," replied Neville. "You grow sick of yellow people after living with them. As far as I'm concerned, I'd as soon kiss a rat as a Japanese girl."

"Well," said Hardy, to whom the conversation was becoming distasteful, "it's not the thing to discuss a lady, even if we are in a foreign country and observing and discussing everything. I must insist, however, that I should weary of people like our little friend opposite very slowly."

An idea occurred to Hardy—Neville was so disagreeable, he would talk to Miss Sano. He proposed the matter to Masatsura, who informed him that the young lady would be incredibly honored. Masatsura addressed a few words to her and she smiled on Hardy by way of assent and comprehension. He sat down by her, and Masatsura, standing before them, acted as interpreter. She was not the least embarrassed or silly. Her manner combined the most deferential interest and a quaint suggestion of roughness. When night came on, Alsone—Alsone, so she was called—left the compartment for the women's quarters and Hardy and Neville lay down on the benches, which ran around the sides of the car like the seats in a Turkish house, instead of across it.

They all slept soundly, but the American was troubled with an unpleasant dream during the night. "It amounted almost to a nightmare," he explained to Neville. "I thought that Alsone came in with two Japanese and they searched us as if we had been thieves. Alsone was still beautiful, but she did not look childish any more. I was positively afraid of her in my dream. The girl held the lantern and spoke once or twice, sharp and quick, as if giving commands. Her eyes were hard and eager, like those of ferret. I could feel the man's hand running rapidly over my person, going into my pocket, crumpling up my shirt. They opened the valises, and even felt in our shoes. Then they all stole out again, closing the sliding door noiselessly."

"The Japs are all thieves," replied Neville. "Perhaps you were half-

awake. We'd better look and see if anything has been taken."

The Englishman did not appear greatly perturbed, yet he went carefully through his pockets and his valise. Hardy followed his example, saying after he had finished:

"It was a dream right enough. If it had been anything else, I should have waked."

CHAPTER IV.

One Fond Kiss.

They all took dinner together. Also—me, Mr. Sano, Neville and Hardy, at the Aomori restaurant. Neville objected strenuously to this arrangement.

"They aren't quite human, you know," he said. "Englishmen think they lose caste when they dine with coolies, and so they don't do it, don't you know?"

"Well, we shan't lose any caste by dining with this little woman," replied Hardy, warmly, "any more than if we were to dine with the queen of fairy-land. Personally, I shall feel honored to sit at the same table with so much grace and beauty. We shan't need a bouquet with her there. Really, I consider her about as rare and exquisite a feminine creation as I have ever seen, and I shall think you mean to be disagreeable, if you do not show more respect for my feelings in the matter."

"Oh, all right!" growled Neville; but he could not help adding: "Most fellow feel as you do when they first come to this bally country."

They all started up the steps together, but Neville was detained. He had refused hotly to take off his shoes.

"But, sir, it is the custom of the country," explained Masatsura, deferentially.

"Better take 'em off, old man," protested Hardy, who was trying to be civil, but had begun to weary of his companion. "They may think it positively indecent to go into a dining room with shoes on."

After some opposition, on the ground that it made him feel like a fool to go about in his stocking feet, Neville removed his shoes and started up the stairs with them in his hand.

"Better bring your shoes, too," he explained to Hardy. "They'll probably steal them if you leave them down there."

They all squatted about a low table, whose legs were not over a foot high, and waited for dinner. Their room, which had been enlarged to suit the size of the party by simply sliding together a partition, looked out on a court. Diners in other rooms on the opposite side of the court could be seen, also squatting about tables. In less than five minutes Hardy had become most uncomfortable, but Alsone and her father sat there on their toes as easily as if they were reclining on couches. They ordered of the pretty girl who came to serve them, and waited perhaps 15 minutes, when Neville exclaimed: "Where are my shoes?" In such a tone that Alsone looked up inquisitively, and her father evidently asked Masatsura what the trouble was.

"The waiter took them out to have them blacked," explained the guide. "She will either bring them back or else leave them down there with the others."

It was necessary to hurry through dinner somewhat, for the Teljo Maru sailed at three.

Neville spoke about his shoes two or three times, insistently, and they were brought back to him in a few moments.

When the two foreigners left for the boat, Hardy made a pretty parting speech to Alsone, which Masatsura translated. At the wharf he was arrested again. He was thoroughly disgruntled and threatened to make trouble, but, to tell the truth, his rage was somewhat mollified by the fact that he might see Alsone again, and that he would not be compelled to pass a week or so longer in the Englishman's company. Nevertheless, he said to him on parting: "If this thing keeps on, I shall begin to share your opinion of the Japanese."

Hardy was clapped into a room overlooking the sea, from the window of which he could see the Teljo Maru, steaming out into the purple distance. An elaborate and dainty dinner was brought to him in the evening, and about ten that night he was escorted to the wharf again. A tiny figure, muffled in a cloak, was waiting there, and the others stepped aside as this person approached.

"I hope you are not vexed with me," said a familiar voice in the well-modulated accents of an educated woman.

"Alsone!" cried Hardy.

"Yes, Alsone."

"But—but—you speak English!"

"Yes, I am a graduate of Vassar college and now in the service of my country. Listen—I have only a moment and I feel that I would like to make you an explanation. Your companion was a Russian spy. The plans of the forts, on oiled paper, were found between the soles of his right shoe. It was he, no doubt, who put the copy of them in your pocket, hav-

ing learned that he was under suspicion and would soon be arrested. It was he, I am sure, who entrapped you into taking a photograph of the forts. You are under suspicion and would have been in terrible danger, had you gone with him. You will sail now, on another ship and will be safe."

"He will be in danger!" said Hardy, mystified. "What sort of danger?"

"Did I say that he would be in danger?" asked Alsone, sweetly. "No, I said that you would have been in danger. We have taken the pins of the forts away from him, but he still has them in his head—and—and—perhaps you have, but I do not think so—a man who could speak so beautifully of a woman."

"But why are you doing all this for me?" asked Hardy.

"Why? Because I am a woman, I suppose. Because you have said there is moonlight in my cheeks, that my lips are ripe cherries, that I am made of gold dust, that I am a queen of fairy-land. I am known as 'the Fox,' but I have a woman's silly heart and cannot resist flattery." There was something ethereal in her beauty as she stood there with her face raised to his in the moonlight. "Old Sano says my head is turned," she sighed, "but it is easy to wheedle him."

"Sano? He is not your father, then?"

"No, he is my superior in the secret service. And now goodby; you may kiss me once, if you really meant what you said. It will be the only kiss of my life, as it is not the custom of my country."

She raised her lips to him and he stooped and kissed her. The lips were dewy and very sweet, and he was conscious of some subtle perfume, as if she herself were some exquisite flower.

"Good by," she whispered, "and think sometimes of the little Lilac Blossom!"

She turned and was gone, and he stepped into the boat waiting to take him out to the ship.

CHAPTER V.

At the Mercy of the Waves.

The crew of the Shikoku Maru consisted of five persons; the captain, the engineer and three sailors. They were the first filthy, unkempt Japanese that Hardy had seen. One of them, a short-headed boy, who seemed to have brought to sea with him all the smells of Chinatown, came and stood by the American's side and gazed into his face with insatiable, devouring curiosity. Hardy was watching the twinkling lights of the town and thinking of Alsone, with whom he had been thrown so brief a time, yet who had played such a large part in his life and left such an indelible impression on his memory.

The lights grew fewer, fading in the distance one by one.

"It might be as well," mused Hardy, "to make myself as agreeable as possible to these Japs. I am alone with them in the middle of the sea, and I heard rumors in Yokohama that, despite their exquisite politeness, they hate all Caucasians. Perhaps Alsone—but no, she certainly was sincere. I wonder where Neville is now?" The American felt in his hip pocket and was comforted by the cold touch of his revolver handle. The reflection that he was one of the most famous amateur shots in America gave him a distinct feeling of security.

The lights were all gone now. That one yonder, at which he had been gazing so long and which did not fade, was a star, he was quite sure. He turned and walked forward to where the captain was talking with one of the sailors, and indicated, by laying his check on his open palm, that he was sleepy and would like to go to bed. The captain, with sudden comprehension and many exaggerated gestures of politeness, led him to a hatch and opened the door. Hardy saw a ladder and as much of the dark roomy hold as a lantern hanging from a beam could illuminate. The captain went down the ladder and Hardy followed.

The captain took down the lantern and opened the door. The cabin into which he led the way was nearly semi-circular in shape, as it was bounded by a partition across the hull and the walls of the ship's stern. A cushioned divan extended in a semi-circle around the rear end, there was a carpet on the floor and furniture in the form of a table over which was swung a dining rack, and a couple of chairs. The captain made an inclusive, hospitable gesture, unaccompanied by a low salam. Hardy's mind was relieved.

The divan looked comfortable, so he lay down on it and composed himself for sleep. He woke up about an hour later on the floor. The wind was rising and the increased plunging of the boat had rolled him from his couch.

He spread his blankets on the floor, lay down and soon dozed off. He was awakened a second time by a cold stream of water, splashing full upon him with terrible force. He jumped to his feet, only to be thrown sprawling. The little vessel, which was light, was rolling from rail to rail, and the water had coughed in through the



And Opened the Door.

opened porthole. A sudden fear that the ship would founder and that he would be drowned, crept up there in the cabin, seized him and he leaped, chattering, for the porthole. It was not far above him, but ere he could reach it, it was below him and he was thrown toward it, receiving a second waterspout full in the face, drenching him to the skin. But he was as active as a monkey and succeeded in thrusting an arm through the opening. He hung on with a will, and as his side of the vessel bore into the starboard, slammed the window to and gave a few frantic whirs to the screw, sufficient to make it catch and form a solid object to which he could hold. He secured the window and rolled to the floor, where he rested on hands and knees, with his limbs spread out as widely as possible to keep himself from rolling about, while he took stock of the situation. Enough water had come in to drench him thoroughly and to wet his blankets and baggage, but not sufficient to drown me.

"She has either broken her back," he cried, "or she has gone over the reef and settled in the shallows!"

She listed to port and rocked gently from side to side, rendering it impossible for him to stand without holding to something. And now the water, which had been pouring into the forward part of the hold, came seething from beneath and around the door and through the cracks of the partition. Every time the ship listed to starboard, it renched a tiny knot-hole and spouted for several feet in a hissing stream.

"She has settled on the bottom," muttered Hardy; "she will hold now, she will hold! The water can't possibly rise high enough to drown me. I will climb on the table, on the divan."

He crawled to the door and tried to open it, but to his surprise found it locked. He pounded on it and shouted, but to no avail. This discovery aroused in him again the sense of danger, and the face of Alsone, as he had seen it in his dream in the train, took shape before the eyes of his memory. Seizing the knob of the door, he threw his entire weight against it several times, with the intention of breaking it in, but, to his surprise, it offered unexpected resistance. As he stood thus, still holding to the knob and wondering why he had been made a prisoner, there was a horrible grinding, grating sound; the ship shuddered as though wounded to the death, and the stern rose high in the air and remained thus. Hardy knew this from the fact that he was now almost lying on the door, against which, a moment ago, he had been leaning. The grinding continued, accompanied by bumps and jolts, giving him very much the same sensation that he had once experienced in a building that was being shaken by an earthquake. The waves, over which she had but now been leaping, against her with terrific and angry violence.

"My God!" gasped Hardy, "we have run upon a rock and I shall be drowned here like a rat in a hole. If they do not let me out! Open, I say!"

CHAPTER VI.

A Terrible Hour.

The ship had evidently ridden partly over the rock or reef upon which it was perched and was resting at an angle with nose downward. This was fortunate, because it precluded any immediate danger of drowning. Hardy's position was uncomfortable in that there was not a level surface in the entire room for him to rest on. Man, inferior in this respect to a cat or a fly or a worm, becomes next to

(TO BE CONTINUED)

OFFICE-SEEKERS NOT SATISFIED

Think President Does Not Pay
Sufficient Attention to Rec-
ommendations.

RELIES ON OWN JUDGMENT

In the Matter of Making Appoint-
ments It Has Come to Be Under-
stood That He Will Make
His Own Selections.

Washington.—Some of the senators and representatives in congress have more than hinted to President Taft that he expects unwavering support for all the measures which he recommended for enactment into law be ought to give more attention to the office-seeking demands of the lawmakers, demands made on the behalf of others. There are many Democrats in congress who say that the president is very much like President Cleveland in the matter of dispensing patronage. Mr. Cleveland is dead, and naturally nothing but good is said of him, but there are Democratic officials still in Washington who served here in the Cleveland times, and they have sharp memories of office-seeking difficulties that they are ready to declare are just like the difficulties which the Republican representatives and senators are meeting today.

It is now an assured fact that President Taft intends to be an absolute law unto himself in the matter of filling court vacancies, and this does not apply simply to vacant positions on the bench, but to officers of the courts and to prosecuting attorneys. The president feels that his long experience in law courts, and especially his experience on the bench, ought to give him at least as clear an idea of the fitness of men to serve the country as is given others who never sat on a bench and perhaps never practiced law.

Notable Cases in Point.

There have been several cases in which the recommendation of senators have run counter to the judgment of the president and in the main these cases have had direct connection with court appointments. In the case of the Eastern district of Missouri where there was a vacancy in the office of the United States attorney, the president declined to act in anything like the hurry that he was asked to act. He went into the pros and cons of the matters diligently and sifted the facts for and against the two candidates most prominently mentioned, and he did this irrespective of the fact that one of the candidates had the endorsement of the only Republican senator from the state of Missouri and the endorsement as well of the strong Republican organization of the city of St. Louis.

Democrats Shown Consideration.
The Democrats in congress, being in the minority, of course do not expect to get much patronage from the White House, but as a matter of admitted fact they have been shown a good deal of consideration by the administration in appointment matters. There were Republicans who thought that President Taft ought to have given the supreme court vacancy to a member of the majority party. Instead of this the president appointed Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, a former confederate soldier and a lifelong Democrat. When Judge Lurton's name was reported favorably from the senate committee to the whole senate the honor of making the report was given to a Democratic senator, Mr. Bacon of Georgia.

Many Lawmakers Disgruntled.
Another "Grover Cleveland feature" of the Taft administration is to be found in the addition to the president's message to congress December 6, in which he urgently recommended that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their campaign, should make a return to the United States government of all the expenses that they incurred during the campaign for election. This has been taken to mean that the president wants to secure purity of the ballot in all federal elections, and it is in line with what is said to be his determination to appoint only men to office.

Trouble may come to Mr. Taft because of his refusal to listen to the pleas of the senators and representatives to give preference to their candidates for office. The disappointed ones may seek to obstruct some of the legislation that the president desires to have passed.

Civil Service Investigation.
There is every indication that the United States senate will sanction the resolution introduced by Senator Borah of Idaho authorizing the investigation of the whole system of civil service of the United States government. The senate has been brought to an investigating state of mind after a good deal of pressure from outside, and many trials and tribulations that have met the senators themselves.

The Borah resolution is in the hands of the senate committee on civil service, of which Senator Cummins of Iowa is the chairman. The resolution has a majority in the committee favorable to its provisions, and when it comes to the floor of the senate with an affirmative report back of it there seems to be little doubt that it will pass without much difficulty.

The changes that may come in the

method of promotions of minor federal office holders as a result of the senate investigation are likely to be of great service in bettering the condition of faithful employees of the government whose merits have been overlooked in order that political favorites, whose work may not have been up to the standard, should receive promotion. It can be said that regardless of party most of the senators of the United States have not been any too strongly attached to the civil service as it related to appointments, but when it comes to a question of promotions under the civil service the senators are willing to acquiesce in new rules.

Spirit of Law Violated.

It has been said before that it is President Taft's desire that the spirit of civil service shall prevail in all departments. Thousands upon thousands of men and women are appointed every year to minor offices under the rules of the civil service, but when they once secure their positions they have found to their sorrow in many instances that merit seems to count for little when the question of advancement comes up.

Not long ago Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican, addressed the senate in a heated speech in the course of which he declared that many of the bureau chiefs in the departments of government were nothing more nor less than petty tyrants who had in their hands the power of promotion and who used it to advance those whom they personally liked while keeping back faithful men and women who had worked hard but had not sought to curry favor.

It must be borne in mind that the accurate investigation of the civil service system of the country will have to do largely with the question of promotions. The law does not specifically make provision for the advancement of the men and women from one grade to another as a result of good work. It has been taken for granted that merit would prevail, but in this thought little consideration has been given to the frailties of human nature as they show themselves in men who for a brief period have been given authority.

Commissioners All Right.

No criticism of the civil service commissioners of whom Gen. John C. Black is the chief, is even suggested in an evident desire of the senate to have an investigation. It is conceded that ordinarily the civil service examinations for government positions are conducted honestly and that those who pass get the places and that those who fail do not get them. Undoubtedly the commissioners would like to have the law extended so that a clerk in a department who has done good work will be sure to have his services recognized by promotion rather than to have the better place given to one who has a personal pull.

Bureau Chiefs to Blame.

Complaint is made that sometimes bureau chiefs will recommend for promotion a clerk who happens to belong to the same lodge that he does or who attends the same church with him, or is willing to show him favor because their wives happen to be friends. In some of the cases the promotion of a favorite works a hardship on a more deserving one who is kept at his old desk and at his old pay. In a sense this is demoralizing and the senate thinks that it should be stopped.

It may be that as a result of the investigation a law may be suggested for adoption which will give old government clerks a chance to retire on pensions. Congress does not like the prospect of a civil pension list, but it realizes that if one should be authorized the government would save money and at the same time increase the amount of duty work that is done. There are hundreds of worthy men and women in the service who cannot do a day's work, but who, because of their long and faithful service, are allowed to remain at their desks and draw their pay. To turn them out would in many cases mean suffering and hardship and possibly the poorhouse. This is a great problem and one that has been troubling congress for years. It may be that action of some kind will be taken in the near future.

President Becoming Earnest.

Members of both parties in Washington say that the president has become more forcible in his intercourse with the leaders of his party than he was during the debates on the tariff. They say that when the tariff discussion was on in congress Mr. Taft made up his mind to reverse the Roosevelt method and to plead with the senators and representatives rather than to threaten them with the big stick.

It is also intimated that the president has found that while "a soft answer turneth away wrath," a mild request does not always bring an affirmative answer. The belief is that the president holds that unless his party carries out all his recommendations at this session or makes definite arrangements and definite promises to carry them all in the near future, his party may lose control of the house next November. This is one of the chief reasons why the president is so anxious to know whether the leaders are going to stand true to their pledges or are to comply with them only in part.

GEORGE CLINTON.

A Progressive Club.
Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who went to the canal zone a year ago at the instigation of President Roosevelt and organized the first woman club at that place, is president of the Woman's Forum in New York. This club discusses all the questions of interest of the day, one of the latest to attract attention being that of the "white slave" traffic.

PRESIDENT TAFT SHOWS SINCERITY

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CALLS
FOR PASSAGE OF LAWS
AGAINST MONOPOLISTS.

IS LOYAL TO ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

Nine-Foot Stage for the Ohio River
Urged—Irrigation Projects Receive
His Hearty Support—Message Will
Dismiss Critics.

Washington.—Just as was anticipated by those familiar with the president's ideas on the subject of conservation, and will be realized by those who did not fully understand them, Mr. Taft's special message to congress furnishes all the proof of the most exacting could require of his deep and genuine interest in the policy of conserving, to the best advantage to the people at large, all the natural resources of the United States.

His message furnishes a convincing demonstration of his loyalty to one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite policies and of his desire to have legislation enacted which will prevent anything like a monopolistic control of minerals underlying the public domain, or water power sites situated thereon, and of his appreciation of the value of the forests and the need of the reclamation of arid and other useless lands.

The president advises that every rational precaution be taken by congress to prevent corporate interests from getting control of water-power sites or from securing possession of valuable minerals. He goes a step further than President Roosevelt did by proposing the issuance of bonds to expedite the reclamation of arid lands.

Favors a Deeper Ohio.

Intense gratification is derived by the advocates of the nine-foot project for the Ohio river from the cordial endorsement to that improvement given by the president in his discussion of the scheme for increasing the utility of the inland waterways.

The firm and advanced position taken by the president generally on the entire conservation movement is bound to disarm the critics, and any such as erroneously interpreted the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot from the government as a reflection upon the administration of the forest service instead of as a rebuke to official impertinence.

PITTSBURG MEN INDICTED.

Millionaires Are Arrested As Result
of Wholesale Graft
Investigation.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The political storm which has threatened Pittsburg for more than a year burst with fury. Since the first arrests of grafting culmen, December 22, 1908, there have been rumblings about the "men higher up."

Warrants were issued for five of the most important men in Pittsburg, as follows: Max G. Leslie, county delinquent tax collector, and right-hand man to State Senator William Flinn, political boss of Pittsburg—Charge, conspiracy, perjury and bribery; \$15,000 bail demanded and furnished by Senator Flinn.

Edward H. Jennings, millionaire president of the Columbia National bank of Pittsburg; president of the Pure Oil Co.; president of the Colonial Trust Co., of Pittsburg, and head of the E. H. Jennings Bros. Co.—Charge, conspiracy; \$10,000 bail, furnished by a brother.

Frank A. Griffin, former vice president and cashier of the Columbia National bank of Pittsburg—Charge, conspiracy; \$10,000 bail, furnished by a brother of President Jennings.

Frank F. Nicola, head of the Nicola brothers' Nicla, considered the biggest business man in Pittsburg, and many times a millionaire—Charge, conspiracy.

Charles Stewart, business man and former member of Pittsburg Council—Charge, conspiracy; bail in \$10,000 furnished by William Schimpff, of Pittsburg.

The affray which has stung Pittsburg has to do with the connection of graft cases of more than a year ago.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14—Flour—Market ruled steady; winter patent \$5.85@6.20, winter fancy \$5.35@5.50, spring patent \$5.70@6, spring fancy \$5.65@5.75, rye \$1.70@1.90. Wheat—Market ruled firm with demand feed; No. 2 red \$1.29@1.31, No. 3 red \$1.21@1.27. Corn—Ear corn ruled firm, with a good demand; shaded grades are steady, demand fair; No. 2 white 65@70c, No. 2 mixed 68@69c. Oats—Both white and mixed grades ruled firm; No. 2 white 51@52c, No. 2 mixed 49@50c. Hay—Timothy firmer; No. 1 50c@51c, No. 2 49@50c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14—Cattle—Market quiet and prices easy to a shade lower; extra butchers \$5.75@6.25, calves—Slow and weak to 25c and 1.00 lower; extra \$9.25@9.50, fat to good \$7.50@9.00. Hogs—Active and 15c to 20c higher at yesterday's 1 to close; good to choice butchers \$8.90@9.00, mix packers \$8.75@8.90, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$8.50@8.80. Sheep—Steady to strong; extra \$5.75, good to choice \$5.50@5.65. Lambs—Steady; extra \$8.65.

3. **TRUE
BLESSEDNESS**

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 23, 1910

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 6:14. Memory verse, 2-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God."

Matt. 5:8.

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 23, near the middle of Christ's ministry.

PLACE.—The traditional site is the Horns of Hattin, two or three miles west of the Sea of Galilee, where Saladin defeated the Crusaders and destroyed all hope of Christian rule in Palestine.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

We now come to some of the distinguishing marks of Matthew's presentation of the life of our Lord, and to distinct eras in the work of Jesus.

The Beatitudes. The Text of the Sermon, with the Inspiration, the Motor Power, to Living in Accordance with Them.

The Beatitudes are the Gate Beautiful to the Temple of Holiness.

First Beatitude—V. 3.

1. Who are the poor in spirit? "Blessed are the poor in spirit." This is not poverty of mental faculties and gifts. It is no mean, abject feeling; no Uriah heap humbleness, no want of self-respect.

2. How does the blessing grow out of this spirit? Because it is the same spirit that is required when we are told that we must become as little children if we would enter into the kingdom.

3. What is the blessing? "For theirs is the kingdom of heaven." They belong to that kingdom, they are ruled by its laws and principles.

4. What part has this Beatitude in forming the perfect man, and hence the perfect world? It is the spirit and atmosphere in which all virtues of valuable minerals.

He goes a step further than President Roosevelt did by proposing the issuance of bonds to expedite the reclamation of arid lands.

5. What are those that mourn? "The mourners whom Christ pronounces 'blessed' are those who are poor in spirit"—Macaren.

6. Why are those that mourn blessed? "For they shall be comforted."

God comforts those who are mourning on account of sickness, sorrows, troubles and losses, by causing them to work "for us more and more exceedingly an eternal weight of glory" (2 Cor. 4:17).

7. How do these blessings grow out of the mourning? Because to sin-felings there seems to be no other way. There is no way to the blessings of forgiven sin save by the mourning that leads to repentance.

8. This is also the answer to the question What part has this Beatitude in making the perfect man and the perfect world? "A high ideal of life lies beneath all. No man is heeded who has a vision of man's chief end and chief good."—Exp. Greek Test.

9. How is this Beatitude illustrated in the life of Christ? The consolation that came to him after the prayer in Gethsemane, His whole life is expressed in I Cor. 11:22.

10. Third Beatitude—V. 5.

1. Who are the meek that shall inherit the earth? Meekness is a disposition of the soul in reference to the wrongs, or seeming wrongs, which come to us from others. Its basis is the control of all earthly tempers by the spirit.

2. What is the reward of the meek? "They shall inherit the earth" from their king. They do not earn it, but inherit it.

11. Fourth Beatitude—V. 6.

1. Who are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness? Hunger and thirst express the most intense of all desires.

2. What is their reward? "They shall be filled" with the righteousness they desire.

12. Fifth Beatitude—V. 7.

1. Who are described as the merciful? Mercy is near of kin to love. It is love to the needy, the troubled, the sinful, even those who have wronged us. It relieves spiritual want and darkness as well as temporal; would give the Gospel to the heathen as well as food to the hungry.

2. What is their reward? "For they shall obtain mercy." From man and from God. Like begets like.

3. How was this illustrated by Christ? Christ's coming to save men, his miracles of mercy, his beginning, his death on the cross.

4. Sixth Beatitude—V. 8.

1. What is it to be pure in heart? Real purity is in the heart, the seat of thought, desire, motive, not in the outward act."

2. What blessing comes to the pure in heart? "For they shall see God."

3. Seventh Beatitude—V. 9.

1. Who are included in the term peacemakers? "Peacemakers are created by having passed through all the previous experiences which the preceding scenes bring out."

2. The Work and Power of Salt—V. 13.

3. Ye are the salt of the earth. Salt seasons food, and preserves it from corruption, so that it can give life to men. Salt cleanses, and sweetens, and gives wholesome flavor to human existence. Their whole spirit, teachings, lives and influence, counteract, are antiseptic to, the unrighteousness which is the great destroyer of individuals and nations. President Gladney of Yale says: "All the moral precepts which are taught, even by those great head masters are of little consequence as compared with the personality of these teachers."

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Teacher's Department

HELPS, HINTS, PROBLEMS

Prof. C. D. Lewis and Prof. E. C. Seale, Editors

Letter to Teachers.

Many people admonish those who would remain clean and honest to keep out of politics, but in this letter I wish to appeal to every teacher who reads *The Citizen* to get into it, and get into it at once and in earnest.

The Legislature is in session at Frankfort, now, and it is the business of every good citizen of Kentucky to know what is being done there, and do all in his power to see that the man who represents him there works and votes for the best measures.

Great work should be done for education in the next sixty days and will be if each teacher writes to the representative from the district in which he or she resides and lets him know in no uncertain manner that he will be supported in everything good which he does, and remembered for it in some future election.

The people of Kentucky have had a very able body of men working for them in the interest of education for the last two years. The men composing the Educational Commission are thoroughly able to plan for the good of our schools and are devoted heart and mind to the great cause of public education. We may fully trust them to present to the Legislature such laws as are thoroughly good, and I believe that every teacher should ask his representative to support what they bring before the body of which he is a member.

Some people may think this would be giving up ones' right to private judgment, but that is not the case. Do you pass upon the wisdom of taking a certain treatment when a good doctor prescribes it? Certainly not. You know that he has made the matter of health and disease a life study and you trust him to do what is best. Ask your representative to do the same with the laws formulated by the Educational Commission.

Trust them as experts and give what they prescribe a thorough trial. It will be far better as a whole than you or I or the Honorable Senators and Representatives could get up, for neither we nor they are authorities on the subject of school organization.

If, then, you can accept this view let the man whom you have entrusted with your vote know that you want him to support with all of his power the laws presented by our Educational Commission.

LIBRARY NOTES

During the term just closed a number of valuable books for supplementing the students' text books have been added to our library. Nearly all these books are now on the reserve shelves where the students are using them for class work.

The following is a partial list:

Outlines of physiological psychology, Ladd.

New psychology, Scripture.

Outlines of psychology, Wundt.

Outlines of psychology, Royce.

Introduction to psychology, Calkins.

The cell in development and inheritance, Wilson.

Our native trees, Keeler.

Handbook of the trees, Hough.

Plant breeding, DeVries.

Reading, how to teach it, Arnold.

Talks on teaching, Parker.

Interpretive reading, Marsland.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Illiggin.

James Russell Lowell, Greenleaf.

John Greenleaf Whittier, Carpenter.

In the days of Shakespeare, Jinks.

Life of William Morris, Mackall.

Robert Browning, Chesterton.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Knight.

Voice culture for children, Bates.

Evolution of music, Parry.

Life in ancient Athens, Tucker.

Social life at Rome, Fowler.

The subject the Clio Club has for its meeting in Jan. 27 is "Home Economics with special reference to

In the above I have written as if addressing myself only to the gentlemen. I am far from believing that they hold all of the power. The ladies of Kentucky with their power to influence votes are fully as powerful as the ones who go to the polls. To you then, as powers behind the ballot I appeal to lend a hand in this most important work.

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 16.

The surface of a sphere is the same as that of a cube, the edge of which is 12 inches. Find the volume of the sphere.

Answer to Problem No. 12.

The radius of a circle is five feet. What is the diameter of a circle four times as large?

Solution:

5x5x3.1416 equals 78.54 sq. ft. area of small circle.
78.54x4 equals 314.16 sq. ft. area of circle four times as large as small one.

314.16 divided by 3.1416 equals 100 the square of radius of large circle. Square root of 100 equals 10 feet.

10 feet x 2 equals 20 feet the diameter of circle 4 times as large as small one.

J. W. Van Winkle, Duluth, Ky. Other correct solutions, Miss Minnie Price, Parrot, Ky., and Geo. Halland, Corydon, Ky.

Editor's Note—Since 3.1416 is first a multiplier and then a divisor, this factor may be dropped entirely, and the problem solved by taking the square root of 5 squared times 4, giving the radius (10 feet) of the larger circle. See?

Answer to Problem No. 13.

231 men plus 44 men equal 275 men or number required to increase each row one man.

(275 minus 1) divided by 2 equal 137 or number of rows, also number of men in row.

137 multiplied by 137 equals 18769 men or number without 231 men that were left over.

18769 men plus 231 men equal 19,000 men or number in whole army. Therefore number of men in army equal 19,000 men.

John C. Hendricks, Berea. Other correct solutions, Cynthiana Flanery, Levi, Ky.

food adulteration. The following are some of the references which may be found in the Library.

Pure food for the housekeeper, S. Josephino. Baker in home medical library, vol. 5, page 87.

Adulteration of food, Alice Peloubet Norton, Library of home economics, vol. 6, page 158.

What pure food laws have already accomplished, North American, vol. 184, page 848.

How science helps the home, Harper's Weekly, vol. 53, page 32.

How housewives can tell food adulteration, Ladies Home Journal, vol. 23, page 21.

How I lightened my housework, Independent, vol. 59, page 1337.

Sources of household waste, Outlook, vol. 85, page 29.

Oyster Beds Neglected. New Jersey gets \$8,000,000 a year from its oyster beds, but could get \$40,000,000 from the same source if the available tide land was properly seeded and cultivated.

Algeria Likes Condensed Milk. Algeria, in common with many other of the backward countries of the east, is taking with avidity to one product of western civilization—condensed milk. The Swiss exporters get nearly all the trade.

Painfully Exact. The sign which many dentists display, says the Western Medical Journal, reading "Dentist's Parlor" should read "Dentist's Drawing-Room."

Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. We also make feed & meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop. BEREAL ROLLER MILLS Berea, Kentucky

WASHINGTON LETTER

Taft Makes Effort to Harmonize Party—Political Doings At The Capital.

Washington, D. C.

Jan. 15, 1910.

A three hundred pound dove of peace has been hovering around Congress all this week in the person of our honored president William H. Taft. He has produced a young grove of olive branches, and it is pleasant to relate that at last his efforts seem to have been rewarded to a certain extent. The trouble is not over yet, by a good deal, but there are signs that the storm is about to let up a little. And besides, some of the fighters are wanting to get in out of the wet.

Mr. Taft, as we have repeatedly stated, has at present one single ambition in life:—HE WANTS TO GET THE LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGES PASSED BY CONGRESS. To accomplish this he is willing to overlook anything else, and to do anything in his power. The Cannon and Aldrich crowd have worked him by playing on this desire of his, and the insurgents have scared him because he thought they were going to fight it. Lately he has seen that the real way to accomplish his end is not by fighting the insurgents, but by getting them to help the rest of the party to pass those laws.

Really, this has been easy. The insurgents have never opposed the President's policies. Some of them think he does not go far enough, but they are for him as far as he goes. So when he suggested that if they could get together on the legislative programme, he would be able to see his way clear to extending the usual courtesies in the way of patronage and so forth, they were more than willing. Also, he brought a little pressure to bear on the regulars, and as a result the insurgents have announced that they will go into caucus with the majority with certain reservations. These are such that it will be pretty certain that they are not walking into a Cannon trap. As a matter of fact, if the caucus really works at all, it will be a great victory for the insurgents, for it will mean that the course of the legislation in the House will be controlled by the Republican majority, directly, and not by the Rules Committee, appointed by Cannon, and acting under his orders. So at present the laurels are still with the insurgents, and there is prospect of a plan being worked out which will result once more in party harmony.

So far, so good, but in this happy government of ours there are always a few flies in the cream. Most of these little unpleasant animals just now are doubts as to the final success of Pres. Taft's policy. He has stuck by Cannon and Aldrich thru some pretty tight holes, and it is understood that he has their promise for a definite and progressive programme of legislation. For their sweet sakes, and the sake of this promise he has sacrificed not only Pinchot, but much of his popularity thruout the country, and has risked the help he could naturally expect from the older friends of good government. Also, he has made many appointments to political office which are not approved by the best sentiment in the communities affected. —He is paying for that legislation, you see.

And the question is whether he will get it. Take a look, gentlemen. This is supposed to be the list of bills which are to be put thru with the aid, assistance and connivance of C. A. & Co., Pordigous Political Prestidigitors.—

1. Provision for the tariff commission which will make it possible for a real revision the next time the subject is opened.

2. The railroad and inter-State commerce regulations recommended by the President in his message of a couple of weeks ago.

3. The conservation and forest preservation laws asked for in Secretary Ballinger's report, and recommended by the President in the message sent this week.

4. The national corporation law also asked for two weeks ago.

5. A postal savings bank law.

This, it may be seen, is quite a list, and if it is really put thru will pretty nearly satisfy the loudest clamor for immediate reforms. The question is whether it is going thru or not.

In the first place, some people who have had more or less dealings with the distinguished gentlemen and honorable men on whose promises in the matter the President is forced to rely, have some doubts about how much those promises aforesaid are worth. They have not always cashed in for their nominal value. In the second place, there is just a possibility that they will not be able to control all their one time followers when it comes to a show down. And in the third place, even if the laws do get thru, it is more than possible

that it will be found that they have somehow been drawn in such a way as to give the real advantage to the people they are supposed to be drawn against.

The President's message on conservation went to Congress yesterday, and was really all that could have been hoped for. Evidently it was too good for some of the C. & A. crowd, for Rep. Mondell refused to introduce the bills to carry it out. The full text of the message will be found elsewhere in the paper, and it will repay reading. But in brief, it may be summed up by saying that he wants the law so changed that it will safeguard the interests of the people and not of the exploiters. The Democrats joined in the Republican applause when the message was read.

Meanwhile opposition is already developing against the railroad bill, which Taft had prepared. This time the opposition is from the extreme radicals, like Cummings, who do not think the bill goes far enough. This opposition is in the committee, and if it continues it will be necessary to get Democratic help before the bill can be reported, as had to be done in the case of the Hepburn law a few years ago. Opposition of the reformers to the bill is based on two points, First, that it permits what is known as pooling agreements among the railroads—a thing which has always been illegal, and which the roads want very much. Friends of President Taft claim that these agreements would be good and not bad, and that this should be a strengthening rather than a weakening feature of the measures. The second objection is that in spite of the President's message the bill as worded really gives big roads the right to buy up the stock and control the smaller ones. Pres. Taft says that this is not intended, and that if it is in the bill there is something wrong, and he will have it amended.

Did you ever throw a baseball at the colored gentleman who sticks his head thru a canvas sheet at the fair? And did you ever think about whether he enjoyed the pastime? Well, his feelings and Uncle Joe's must be about the same these days. Every day or two there is something coming Joe's way. He is a game fighter, and rather enjoys the scrummage, and yet every once in a while something hits him. This week, in addition to the plan to control Congress by caucus instead of by a rules committee, he has been jolted pretty hard in the choice of the Republican Congressional Committee, which will manage the next campaign. Many states have declared that they will not vote for him again, and it is now perfectly clear that he can never be re-elected. A single instance will suffice:—The Ohio Congressman caucused. Now, Ohio politicians have never been accused of sticking to any proposition till they got their hair singed, and also they have been accounted experts in getting the luscious fruit of plum trees in Uncle Sam's garden. But particularly they have a reputation for getting under cover before the time for umbrella arrives. And they have announced that they have stuck to Cannon just long enough. People here now are butting on whether Cannon will save his face by resigning, or die with his boots on—with the odds in favor of the latter position.

Third, the negative maintained in the second speech, that popular election would not improve the character of the senators, because the Senate today contains able and experienced men, the most perfect product of our polities, whose character cannot be elevated by any mechanical device such as popular election.

Second, that popular election would have an undesirable effect upon the Senate, as a political institution, in that it would introduce far more serious evils than exist under the present method of election. It would increase the number of contested elections, it would destroy the conservatism of the Senate, it would remove the distinction between the Senate and the House, and multiply the mistakes and corruption of a single legislative body.

Fourth, that popular election would not even remedy the evils now existing. Deadlocks, which have been few and far between, would give place to the scandal of contested elections. Bribery and corruption would not be eliminated, for you cannot evade this issue by the form of the election.

Fifth, that the change involved in the constitutional amendment, alters the framework, and threatens the very foundation of our constitution, and opens the way into unknown and untried fields where none but the so-called dare to tread.

Sixth, they maintained in the third speech, that placing the election under federal control is itself an sufficient reason for rejecting the amendment. They claimed that the election of senators and representatives is now primarily under state control. The constitution says, "The time, place, and manner, of electing senators and representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the several states, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations." The negative said that since the election of senators and representatives is primarily under state control, and is only under federal control when Congress interferes, and since Congress is at present not interfering with the election, then we must conclude that we now have no federal control. There is now no federal election law. Haynes, in his book on "Popular Election" says, "Federal control of elections has been temporarily abandoned." The provision in this question, which the affirmative upheld, premises that Congress would again exercise this federal control, which has been temporarily abandoned.

The negative said in conclusion of the argument which they presented against federal control, "We have given a fair and impartial definition of the term 'federal control,' a definition which has always been given when under discussion in Congress. We have shown the strife it has caused when exercised, and the danger of it by having no limitation; that the strongest advocates of popular election are strictly opposed to it un-

50 Per Cent Better

"I have used less than one bottle of Cardui," writes Mrs. Gertrude Ward, of Rushville, Neb., "and am feeling fifty per cent better than when I began taking it.

"Before taking Cardui, I had suffered with female trouble, for eight years. My greatest trouble was irregularity. I also suffered with severe pains, every month, but now I am greatly improved and will recommend Cardui to all my suffering friends."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

The rare medicinal herbs of Cardui are imported by the manufacturers direct from Europe and are not to be found in any other medicine.

These ingredients are what give Cardui its superiority, as a female medicine and tonic, over any other medicine. For over 50 years Cardui has been the favorite woman's medicine. The ladies like it, because it is so easy to take, so gentle, so safe, so reliable in its results, and they have faith in its curative tonic powers, because of the thousands of other ladies it has helped. Try it today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

der federal control; that the affirmative have not only been inconsistent in their argument, but even the question itself is a contradiction.

That since federal control is a partisan measure, it opens the way for political domineering by giving the party in power the absolute management of all the election results. That it is impossible to enforce a uniform election law.

That there is a possibility of creating an irresistible sentiment of national opposition.

Then, in the face of these facts

W. L. DOUGLAS THE BEST \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.

Only East Color
Eyelets used;
they will
not wear
brassy.

W. L. Douglas makes
and sells more
men's \$3.50 shoes
than any other
manufacturer in
the world.

\$10,000 REWARD to any one
who can disprove this
statement.



Notwithstanding the high price of leather, I can still afford to sell as good a shoe for the same price, \$3.50, as formerly. The increased volume of my business more than makes up for the lessening of my profit.

If I could take you into my factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why they are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

SOLD BY

E. F. COYLE
YOU PAY LESS--OR GET MORE

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 152
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.

HEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local.

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.

HEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.

HEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound.

HEREA 4:56 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

DR. THOMSON returned from his trip to Louisville for the colored school, and preached Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Braupaman and Miss Eliza Moore left Monday noon for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

REWARD:—Will be paid for the return to Boone Tavern of a gold watch, (with Della engraved inside) a check on the Citizen's National Bank of Richmond signed by L. L. Shadoin, and a door key.

Engle's trade is one of the largest in Berea.

Several old students were in town for the debate, and some of them seemed to enjoy it more than others. Carl Kirk was happy for the first time in years.

James K. Morton, in writing for a copy of The Citizen with a report of the debate in it, gives his address as 1132 8th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Stanley Frost and her mother, Mrs. Helen V. Fairchild left Wednesday for Florida, where they will spend the rest of the winter.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Jefferson Street. New, five room dwelling. Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

Word has been received here by friends of Dr. E. A. Cook, for some time editor of this paper, of the birth of a daughter to him and Mrs. Cook at their home in Montreal on Jan. 9. The new arrival will be called Gertrude Elizabeth Brunhilde.

**MRS.
EARLY'S**

"PARA" RUBERS keep your feet dry and have the added value of wearing well.

A three ply collar costs you nearly as much as a four ply, but it can't be more than three-quarters as good. "ARROW" Brand collars are four plies to the collar and four sizes to the inch.

5 HOLLIDAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Domestic Coal,
Ice and Feed.

BEST COAL—LOWEST PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERY

Phone 169 Day.

Phone 71 Night.

PRES. FROST'S LETTER

(Continued from First Page)

quite indifferent and even incompetent. But many have shown great devotion and ability, and many like John Morley, have been put into the House of Lords by the King as reward for great public services. Nelson said before the battle of Trafalgar, "Now for a peerage (i. e. place in the House of Lords) or Westminster Abbey" (Westminster is the place where many of England's great men are buried.) It is certain there ought to be two branches of the legislature, less the action of one branch might be too hasty but probably the House of Lords could be modified in a way to benefit the nation.

IV. To give "home-rule" to Ireland. This seems a very unwise thing. The four kingdoms of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales are united, and each has its equal rights. To weaken this union will certainly make for war and discord. The one thing which people urge it for is because certain men expect to get fat offices when a separate Irish government is set up. But all the Irish members of Parliament are solid in favor of it, and refuse to support the Liberal party unless they will promise home rule. So this bad measure has to be taken in order to get the Irish support for the good measures.

All this shows that only one question should be considered at one election. When several questions are bunched together many voters are confused and even the best voter is unable to vote for what he wants without at the same time voting for other things which he does not want.

In the same way that the Irish members have forced the liberal party to promise home-rule or lose their help, the labor party, the socialists, and the woman suffragists are trying to force the Liberal party to take up their various "causes." All these parties really favor the Liberal policies in the main, but they are now fiercely attacking the Liberals because they do not add other planks to their platform in favor of labor movements, socialism and woman suffrage.

"Suffragettes" in particular are disturbing meetings and in all ways doing harm to the Liberal party in the most spiteful way. All this would be cured if there were some way in which each question might be considered on its own merits and by itself alone.

Meanwhile the Unionists as the Conservatives or Tories are now called, stand for reforming rather than destroying the House of Lords, and instead of increasing the taxes they would have a tariff as we do in the United States.

For many years England has had no tariff, but all other countries having tariffs, now begin to crowd England and it is argued that in self-defense she must do as the others do. Certainly England has prospered by free trade whether circumstances have so changed to make some other plan better now, I cannot tell.

And here comes in another issue in this campaign. The Liberal party while in power has been pursuing a policy of international peace. They united with the United States in trying to have the nations agree to limit their navies and standing armies. And they spent as little money as possible on ships of war.

But in this proposal they were not successful. Other nations refused to come to any agreement, and Germany began to build new ships of war as fast as she could and with a good deal of secrecy.

This secret ship building of Germany has just been found out and the Liberal party is blamed for having let Germany get ahead of Great Britain—Great Britain is an island to be protected by sea, and she has colonies in all parts of the world. It has been her plan to maintain a "double standard"—that is, have twice as strong a navy as the next strongest power. But the armies and navies of Europe are a terrible burden in money, time and men and they ought to be limited. It is just like feedsmen if one is armed others feel that they have to be, and now Germany has certainly done a mean and wicked thing in increasing her navy.

The English are resolved to maintain themselves, and many will vote against the Liberals because in their hopes for peace they would allow Germany to steal a march on them. When I hear the best men of both parties I wish both could succeed, for both parties contain splendid patriotic Christian men. When I hear the worst men of both parties speak, I wish both could be defeated, for both parties contain both fools and cruelly selfish people. It is good to remember that God reigns. He has brought the British nation through many feuds and up to a high plane of virtue, honor, and prosperity, and He will not forsake her now!

Our hearts are with the students as they start out in the winter term. A new year, a new term, is a great opportunity for a young man or a young woman. We hope every one will make the best of it.

Faithfully yours,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

One Use for the Root of Evil.
Lyndon: Money may not be able to buy happiness, but it can buy off a great deal of unhappiness.

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THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

The Hen that Lays the Golden Egg

Eats our Poultry Food and is kept Free from Lice by the use of our Louse Spray.

A STRAY HOG

Weight about 125 lbs., white with black spots. Same has taken abode in the barn of R. H. Chrisman and refuses to leave. The owner may have said hog by proving ownership, paying for this ad and other expenses.

Mr. Walter Engle has leased from the College the large store-room next to the Post office and will put in a general line of groceries. He expects to be ready for business in the new stand next Monday.

This "delightful" weather has produced a regular epidemic of grippe, colds, tonsillitis, and so forth. We are sorry not to be able to give a full list of the suffering, but have not room. Besides most of the people from whom we frequently get news items of the kind are themselves afflicted, and we have not been able to get at the full facts.

Mrs. T. F. Guinn has been sick with grippe for the past week.

All young people are cordially invited to attend the B. Y. P. U. meeting at the Baptist Church at 3:30 o'clock every Sunday evening.

J-a-n-u-a-r-y Opportunity Sale!

ON MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

We find that we have on hand a number of small broken lots and single garments of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Not all sizes, but you will find the size you want in some of the lots. If you want quality and style you are certain to find it in the following list of opportunities at greatly reduced prices.

Sale begins Saturday, Jan. 22, and lasts for two weeks

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$10.00	Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price \$ 7.49
12.50	" " " " 9.49
13.50	" " " " 10.49
15.00	" " " " 11.49
16.50	" " " " 12.49
18.00	" " " " 13.49
20.00	" " " " 15.49
22.50	" " " " 17.49

BOY'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$3.00	Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price \$ 2.49
3.50	" " " " 2.99
4.00	" " " " 3.19
4.50	" " " " 3.49
5.00	" " " " 3.99
6.00	" " " " 4.48

This is a Cash Sale and do not ask for Credit.

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

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Airships are almost as brittle as gingerbread.

The most popular book in the home of the workingman is his bankbook.

Surely the professor had a bad ear for music who killed himself because the baby cried.

New York society makes a better appearance at the horse show than in the divorce court.

The Indians never invented anything finer than the Indian summer that hears their name.

The auto is said to promote appendicitis, but this will not deter those who can scrape up the price.

If in 1,000 years from now it will be possible to live 120 years it is to be hoped that it will be worth while.

Virtue does not consist in doing right, but in choosing to do right. This is the great distinction between the animal and man.

Germany is now viewing with complacency the Monroe doctrine, which has all along viewed Germany with imperturbability.

King Manuel of Portugal has gone to England to get him a wife, if possible. St. Joe, Mich., is also recommended for that purpose.

Many a man is wearing a plush hat who would shudder at the idea of borrowing a feather from his wife's top piece to make it complete.

Word comes that a New Yorker is to be relieved from the stress of poverty by an inheritance of \$100,000. He is not much of a New Yorker.

It will be almost impossible to counterfeit the new French bank notes, but we get this information from the designer, not from the counterfeiter.

LAMPHERE TOLD ALL

BEFORE DEATH HE CONFESSED HELPING MRS. GUINNESS IN WHOLESALE CRIMES.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY TOLD

How the Borgia Lured Victims to Death Told by Accomplice—Confesses to Killing of Arch Murderess and Three Children.

St. Louis.—According to a copyrighted story in the Post-Dispatch Thursday Ray Lamphere, who died recently in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City while serving a term for setting fire to the home of Mrs. Bella Gunness, at Laporte, Ind., did not carry the secret of the charnel farm to the grave with him.

The confession was made to Rev. Dr. E. A. Schell, formerly pastor of the Laporte Methodist church, now president of the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, Ia., and held by him inviolate as a secret of the confessional.

The Post-Dispatch says Rev. Mr. Schell would verify, if he would consent to break the silence, the confession it publishes. The Post-Dispatch, however, says the confession it publishes was made to a man of unassailable character.

Lamphere, according to the confession, had a guilty knowledge of the murder of three men in the Gunness home during the time he lived there, about eight months in 1907, and he assisted Mrs. Gunness in disposing of the bodies of the three men.

He said he thought he had not received as much of the profits of the transaction as he considered himself entitled to, and he went to the farmhouse at night with a woman, chloroformed Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jefn Olson. He and the woman then searched the house, finding between \$60 and \$70. The light they used was a candle, and they left the house without knowing they had left behind a spark that soon burst into flames.

Mrs. Gunness' method of killing her victims, Lamphere said, was first to chloroform them as they slept and then if the drug did not kill, to sever the heads with an ax. Each time a man was to be murdered, according to Lamphere, she sent him to purchase chloroform. Lamphere said he saw one of them killed and aided in burying all three. These men were Andrew Helgelein and probably Ole Budsberg and Tonnes Petersen Lien. Lien, Lamphere thought, was the third husband of Mrs. Gunness. At the time of the Lamphere trial it was thought Jennie Olson had been killed by Mrs. Gunness. Lamphere, however, details how Mrs. Gunness had secreted her in the house after she returned from a visit and she was chloroformed by Lamphere and his accomplice.

A few nights after they came back there was another burying. Lamphere received money once more from Mrs. Gunness, and he said he became the trusted ally of Mrs. Gunness.

24 DROWNED IN SHIPWRECK

Steamer Czarina Goes on Coos Bar Near Mansfield, Ore.—Two of Crew Saved.

Marshfield, Ore.—Of 31 men on the steamer Czarina, which Wednesday night struck on the Coos bay bar and was wrecked, two have been rescued, and there is a possibility that two others, including Capt. Dugan and Harriet Mills, will be saved. Harry Kentz, first assistant engineer, was found unconscious in the breakers, and J. Robinson, second assistant, was washed ashore.

Several hours after Kentz was rescued he regained consciousness and said that Capt. Dugan and Mills, the only passenger, had been bound to one of the masts. Robinson added that when the forward mast, to which he and five others had climbed, went by the board, the master, the first officer, Miller, and two seamen, were alive in the after rigging. These were the only ones left on the ship.

PAULHAN BREAKS A RECORD

Aviator Reaches Height of 5,000.4 Feet in His Film Aeroplane.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Louis Paulhan of France, riding on a flimsy frame of wood and metal, covered with white silk, mounted nearly a mile above the ground at the International midwinter aviation tournament and, before a madly cheering multitude of 40,000 flying machine enthusiasts, broke the world's record for altitude attained in an aeroplane. He reached a height of 5,000.4 feet.

Football Player is Improving.

Annapolis, Md.—The condition of Enri D. Wilson, the midshipman whose neck was broken during a football game on October 22 last, has decidedly improved.

Lazy Negro Harms Race.

Atlanta, Ga.—That the idle, shiftless negro is the greatest menace to his race was the assertion made by Hooker T. Washington in an address before a large audience, a large part of which was white people, here Thursday.

Y. M. C. A. Home Burned.

Boston.—The Young Men's Christian Association building, Boylston and Berkeley streets, back Bay district, burned Thursday. The loss exceeds \$200,000.

A PROBLEM FOR THE HARVARD BOY WONDER



LEW WALLACE IS HONORED

STATUE OF INDIANA SOLDIER AND AUTHOR UNVEILED.

Ceremony To-Day in the Capitol at Washington Is Witnessed by a Notable Assembly.

Washington.—A fine memorial statue of Gen. Lew Wallace, author, was unveiled at ten o'clock Tuesday morning in Statuary hall of the capitol. It stands beside the marble figure of Oliver Morton, the war governor of the Hoosier state, and admittedly is one of the best works of art among all the sculptures of the national capital contains.

The ceremony was witnessed by a great gathering of notable men from all over the country. Rev. George Dury of Washington, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, delivered the invocation, and the statue was unveiled by Gen. Wallace's grandson, Lew Wallace, Jr. The two United States senators from Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge and Benjamin F. Shively, delivered addresses, and James Whitcomb Riley read an original poem. William Allen Wood of Indianapolis presented the statue on behalf of the memorial commission and Gay, Mrs. shill accepted it on behalf of the state of Indiana.

The statue of Gen. Wallace is the work of Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor now residing in Paris. The figure is slightly over life size, and, with the pedestal, stands over ten feet high. It is of white marble and represents the soldier bareheaded and with his military uniform carefully fastened, as if he had just emerged from his tent. He is erect in posture and on the alert, his eye looking into the distance. The pedestal is a square block of Indiana limestone.

SUSPEND S. B. CHAPIN & CO.

Brokerage Firm Is Suspended Because of Its Action in Rock Island Flurry.

Philadelphia.—Frederick Cohen, ex-winter, Miss Roberta De Janon, the 16-year-old granddaughter of Robert Hunt, the seed man, with whom he eloped from the Bellevue-Stratford on December 29, and the gray fox terrier "Tootsie," that was the companion of the two on their capade, got back to town Thursday evening, after their capture in Chicago, amid the center of a plot of police, excitement and official hubbub that might fittingly have attended the passage of a prince.

Chicago.—Roberta De Janon, the 17-year-old heiress of Philadelphia, and Frederick Cohen, a waiter, who disappeared from Philadelphia 12 days ago, were arrested Monday in a rooming house on the North side in this city.

After leaving Philadelphia the couple went to Montreal, thence to St. John, N. B., where they purchased tickets for England, but just before the steamer was about to sail they changed their minds and took a boat to Boston. At the latter city they boarded a train and came direct to Chicago.

Miss De Janon and Cohen reached here last Thursday night and have since been living in a third-story back room, equipped for light house-keeping.

At the police station Miss De Janon said that she had enticed Cohen away, and had not permitted him to either send her back home or to notify her relatives of her whereabouts.

PINCHOT ISSUES STATEMENT

Declares That Great Issue is Whether Special Interests or the People Shall Rule.

Washington.—"The conservation of natural resources and the conservation of popular governments are both at stake. The one needs conservation no less than the other."

This statement epitomizes the formal announcement made public by Gifford Pinchot, who was recently reelected as chief of the forest service. The former official declared the great moral issue that now faces the country is not the loss of natural resources so much as whether special interests or the people shall rule.

The statement in part, is as follows:

"At this time I have no comment to make on recent events. Whether in or out of the government service I propose to stay in the fight for conservation and equal opportunity. Every moment and measure, from whatever source, that tends to advance conservation and promote government by men for human welfare, I shall try to help."

Cadets Guilty of Hazing.

Washington.—Three West Point cadets have been found guilty of hazing. It is reported here, and their dismissal will follow the approval of the sentence by the secretary of war, who is allowed no discretion in the matter. No announcement of the names of the three cadets will be made until Secretary Dickinson returns from Porto Rico.

Ex-Banker Sentenced.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It. T. Clark, former cashier of the Oakwood bank, who embezzled \$9,998.28 a few months ago, pleaded guilty here Thursday and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Minister's Feet Are Frozen.

Sterling, Ill.—Rev. John Fife of Newton, Kan., attempting to walk through the snow to the home of his sister, Mrs. Will Greenwalt, in Erie township, was lost and both of his feet were frozen.

Millions of Valentines Burn.

Worcester, Mass.—The plant of the George C. Whitney Company here burned Thursday destroying millions of valentines.



DRINK CAUSE OF DIVORCES

Intemperance a Contributing Influence in 19 Per Cent. of Legal Separations in United States.

One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform, says Mr. L. A. Brady, is to be found in certain cold, dispassionate statistics issued by the United States census bureau. These figures show that intemperance, as either a direct or contributory cause, was responsible for more than 19 per cent—practically one-fifth of all divorces granted in the United States during the 20 years between 1887-1906 inclusive, says *Literary Digest*. Since at the present time at least every twelfth marriage ends in divorce, we get a proportion of one in every 60 wrecked by drink. Moreover, the census authorities themselves, according to Mr. Brady, admit that these figures represent only the most flagrant and palpable instances on the part which intemperance plays in divorce, and that greater percentages than those actually given would be nearer the truth. The detailed figures are as follows:

"Drunkennes was the sole cause of divorce in 36,516 cases, or 3.9 per cent. of the total number of divorces (1887 to 1906). It was a cause in combination with some other cause in 17,765 cases; or 1.0 per cent. of the total number. Therefore, it was a direct cause, either alone or in combination with other causes, in 54,281 cases, or 5.7 per cent. of the total. Of divorces granted to the wife the percentage for drunkennes either alone or in combination with other causes was 7.9; of those granted to the husband, the corresponding percentage, 1.4.

"The attempt was made to ascertain, also, the number of cases in which drunkennes or intemperance, although not a direct ground for the divorce, was an indirect or contributory cause. The number of such cases was returned as 130,287, representing 13.8 per cent. of the total number of divorces. Probably this number includes those cases in which the fact of intemperance was alleged in the bill of complaint or established by evidence, although not specified among the grounds for which the divorce was granted.

"The remaining cases are those in which there was no reference to intemperance or no evidence that intemperance existed as a contributory cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions. But in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist or was not a contributory cause."

CHURCH AID IN TEMPERANCE

Almost All Movements for Eradication of Liquor Evil Conducted by Church People.

The temperance question is the one social problem on which the church has been most earnestly and continuously active. Almost all temperance movements have been conducted by church people and usually in direct connection with the church.

The early movements for temperance in the first Christian centuries and in the middle ages, by preaching, by religious enactment, or by taking certain vows, were almost invariably in connection with the church. With the important exception of the Washingtonian movement, almost all modern temperance movements and organizations, like the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, founded in 1826, similar organizations in England, the Father Matthew movement in Ireland, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Anti-Saloon league, have been begun by church people and usually conducted in close touch with the church. Sermons on temperance, like those of Lyman Beecher (in 1829), have had great influence. Most local temperance societies meet in church rooms. Even temperance orders, like the Order of Good Templars, are conducted largely by church people. Almost every religious denomination has its denominational church temperance society or communion.

Bad Conditions in Belgium.

Under the last revision of the list of retailers of alcoholic drinks in Belgium the number appears as 210,310, or one to every 34 inhabitants. This appalling number does not include the places which sell liquors as a sideline, such as grocers, confectioners, and restaurant houses. As in other European countries, the temperance wave is spreading through Belgium, where the ban on drink is showing its dire effects on the industrial classes. Latest statistics furnish the statement that liquor drinking throughout the whole country is decidedly on the increase, in the face of which fact the movement for temperance, already begun in scientific and educational circles, cannot too rapidly spread among the general population.

Liquor Promotes Disease.

All who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors, says Dr. Norman Kerr, F. L. S.

URGES CONSERVATION OF THE NATION'S RESOURCES

President Taft Sends Special Message to Congress Recommending Prevention of Land Frauds, Control of Water Power, Fostering of Soils and Kindred Subjects

Washington, Jan. 14.—Following is the complete text of the special message on the conservation of the nation's resources sent to the senate and house of representatives by President Taft today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for disposition in a special message, as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid soil and swamp lands upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas, upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and also, being the opinion of the government, desiring an area more suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1902 we had a public domain of 162,000 acres. We have now 73,000 acres confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 10,000 acres of land in Alaska. Disbursement of Public Lands.

The public lands were, during the early administration, treated as national assets for the population of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts to aid in the construction of roads, canals and railways. In order to open up regions in the west there almost necessarily. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the pre-emption and timber-culture act, the arid land act, the mining act, were among these.

The just disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the law methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think to the belief that these lands should readily pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the speculators and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal nature of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of public land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who feel little or no responsibility for promoting the original welfare through their development.

Fraudulent Titles.

The truth is that little to millions of acres of public lands were fraudulently obtained and that they still receive a large part of such lands from the government long since ceded by reason of statutes of limitations. There has developed in recent years a due concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. A vast amount of discussion has appeared in the public prints in general favor of this subject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been easy to say that the natural resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power, and in other public utilities, must be saved from waste, monopoly, and other abuses and the general public is in accord with this proposition, as they are with most reforms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize these resources and still develop, for some persons can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Noteworthy Reforms.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to heel the numerous of the evils for preventing the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and of phosphate and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be used to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to heel the numerous of the evils for preventing the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and of phosphate and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be used to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly of a number of the lands or their products. The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interests, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the executive, and the question as to what the executive is to do is under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that the duty of congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawal which have been made by the secretary of the interior and the president to use the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as

the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres, has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming" and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be started among those suggested and to create the reclamation service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the far west and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It would appear that over 20 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

Funds Inadequate for Service.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And as the projects have been begun, settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are.

This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption in the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to secure the benefit of reclamation as soon as possible and as many states as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue, not exceeding \$20,000,000 of bonds from time to time as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if the bonds were to be allowed to run ten years the proceeds from the public lands, together with the revenue for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a saving fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

New Law Requisite.

Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas of the public domain not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1891, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the nongovernmental or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposing of lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied as far as necessary and that doubt as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

Disposition of Forest Reserves.

The forest reserves of the United States some 19,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a selective cutting of our forests so that the trees shall be made to yield a larger return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of four hundred millions acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only three per cent, of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general belief to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees is pinned that they are now denied and that the great forests of the Alps have disappeared from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could only have taken place a few days previous to discovery. At this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are to be sent to test the theory.

Improvement of River.

It is now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind indeed, who did not realize that the people of the far west, and especially those of the Mississippi valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways.

The Mississippi river, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved

they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and insured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable I think it is the duty of congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams on the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year a slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 50. The remaining cost is known to be \$25,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in ten years. I recommend, therefore, that the public lands, in river and harbor bills, make provision for continuing contracts to complete this improvement, and I shall recommend in the future, if it is necessary, that bonds be issued to carry it through.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and of the Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis in a constant depth of six feet and from St. Louis to Cairo of a depth of eight feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated and there is business which will follow the improvement.

As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of nine feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

Cheap Rail Rate Necessary.

I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless the traffic adapted to the carriage at cheap rates. At the end or the other of the stream, it also appears in Europe that the depth of the streams is rarely more than six feet, and never more than nine. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the Interstate commerce commission. For this reason, I hope that this congress will take such steps that it may be called the inauguration of the new system of inland waterways. For reasons which it is not necessary to enter into, the state congresses have failed to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

A Bird's Savings Bank.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year. Invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception.

But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object is storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food.

It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.

His "Penitentiary Den."

"And now I must show you what I call my penitentiary den," said a popular author. "This," he continued, as he drew open a door, "is where I occasionally spend an hour or so when I am developing symptoms of that by no means uncommon insanity among successful men called 'swelled head.'"

The room was a charming little snugger about seven feet square, the only remarkable feature of which was the wall-covering. "If you look closely," explained the host, "you will see that my wall paper consists, on two sides of the room, of those too-familiar and unwelcome printed forms on which editors express their regrets at declining one's pet manuscript."

Zoological Puzzle.

Italian zoologists have a puzzle to solve, owing to the discovery on Mount Blanc of the body of a white bear, which has been brought to Aosta. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general belief to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees is pinned that they are now denied and that the great forests of the Alps have disappeared from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could only have taken place a few days previous to discovery. At this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are to be sent to test the theory.

Tooley Luray!

"How far is it between these two towns?" asked the lawyer.

"About four miles as the crow flies," replied the witness.

"You mean as the crow flies."

"No," put in the judge, "he means as the fly crows."

And they all looked at each other, feeling that something was wrong. Everybody's Magazine.

ABRUZZI IS COMING BACK

Duke Will Visit United States Next Spring and Get Miss Elkins' Final Answer.

Washington.—The duke of the Abruzzi, in a letter to a friend, declares his recent promotion to the vice-admiralty of the Italian navy will not interfere with his plans to visit this country early in the spring. According to present arrangements he will reach here in March. Under the auspices of the National Geographic society he will give four lectures on the ascension of the Asiatic mountain range. These lectures will be given in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams on the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year a slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 50. The remaining cost is known to be \$25,000,000.

It is reported here that this visit will take place with the understanding

that he will not be treated as a visiting member of a royal house.

Admits Kellners Are on Eve of Negotiations with Abductors of the Child.

Louisville, Ky.—Frank Fehr, uncle of Alma, the kidnapped daughter of Fred Kellner, admitted that he had received a letter from persons who claim to hold the missing child, asking for ransom. He declared that he believed this to be the same party who wrote to him about the first of the year, demanding a large ransom. Mr. Fehr said the parents were willing to pay any reasonable sum, and would guarantee immunity to her captors.

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Somerset, Ky.—While standing with his hands in his pockets talking to friends at Sloans Valley, William McFee, section foreman, was shot by an unidentified assassin from behind, and is perhaps mortally wounded. Four shots were fired by the man, who immediately turned and fled. Deputy Sheriff Holliday fired several times at the would-be murderer, but missed him.

Frankfort, Ky.—Mayors of many Kentucky cities met here and permanently organized, with James H. Polk, of this city, as chairman, and James M. Campbell, Jr., of Paducah, secretary. A bill placing cities on the same basis as counties in case of personal damage suits was approved.

Louisville, Ky.—A rise in the Ohio at nearly every point south of Cincinnati, as the result of heavy rains, has increased the danger of shipping. The most serious gorge in the Ohio is at Brandenburg, Ky., where ice is piled 15 feet high and jammed into a solid mass for a distance of 50 miles.

Lexington, Ky.—The Central Kentucky Millers' association, in session here, authorized the drafting of a bill to be presented for action of the legislature, providing for the standardization of packages of flour and meal and requiring that the weights be stamped upon the packages.

Lexington, Ky.—Gen. Roger D. Williams, of this city, received from Commander Peary an Eskimo sled dog, brought in by Peary on his last trip from the frozen north. The dog's mother is distinguished as one of the dogs that captured five polar bears for Peary on his last trip.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Imp. Albert, one of America's greatest stallions, is dead at the age of 28 years. When 13 years old he was purchased for the Adelbert stud by its owners, Dr. M. W. Williams and Maj. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster of the United States marines.

Frankfort, Ky.—While Jaller Mace Lucas was looking after a gang of men Brown Sudduth, charged with robbery, twisted a couple of bars from the jail window and escaped. He bested a pursuing posse by jumping on a horse and darting into a forest near Choteeville.

Louisville, Ky.—At the annual meeting of the Louisville Tobacco Exchange Edward J. O'Brien was elected president; F. G. Harping and Charles G. Peper, vice presidents; Helm Glover, secretary, and F. W. Hahn, treasurer.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Evans, in the federal court, ordered the sale of the Paducah Home Telephone Co. and the Kentucky-Indiana Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Owensboro, Ky., to satisfy creditors. J. D. Powers was appointed special commissioner and will appoint the time of the sale. The mortgage indebtedness of the Paducah Co. is \$250,000 and of the Kentucky-Indiana Co. \$162,000.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky Evening Gazette, democratic in politics and the official newspaper of the administration of this city, suspended publication. The Gazette, for more than 100 years a weekly, made its appearance as a daily Jan. 21, 1907.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky State Federation of Labor has gone on record as opposed to local option in a set of strong resolutions which were submitted to the body by Delegates Schwaner and Howell, both of Louisville.

STATE HAPPENINGS

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

MCKEE

McKee, Jan. 17.—Circuit court adjourned last Thursday.—A good many cases passed over to the next term of the court.—Only two felonies cases were tried, Jack Gilbert charged with perjury and Roxie White charged with housebreaking, both were acquitted. The grand jury returned about one hundred indictments.—Lawyer A. B. Hampton of Manchester visited court the first week.—Mr. John Dean of Berea made application for a license to practice law, but on account of urgent business at Berea could not stay for the examination.—Mr. Sherman Ledford, formerly of this place but late of Oklahoma died suddenly in Berea last Saturday night. His remains will be laid to rest on the old Ledford place on Birch Lick Monday.

GREENHILL

Greenhill, Jan. 17.—Married, Wednesday January 13th at the home of the bride, Mansfield Goodman and Mrs. Martha C. Moore.—Mrs. Pauline Hurst has moved to the property vacated by her sister Martha C. Moore where she expects to make her future home. Her son, LeRoy will leave for Berea College soon where he will stay in school for the next few months.—J. D. Smith was the guest of Miss Luile Hurst Sunday evening.—J. N. Smith and wife were visiting Mrs. Smith's parents at Taft, recently.—J. D. Pierson and family were the guest of Jas. Evans Thursday night.—J. E. Wilson has been at Richmond and Berea the past week, to see after his son Herbert who has a leg in a very bad condition caused by a horse kick.—Jeff Hoskins has sold his home to John Curry and will move to Estill county the first of March.—F. F. McCollum of Sturgeon, has gone to Oklahoma home seeking.—Miss Lucy Venable and Mrs. Katherine Evans are convalescent.—It appears from what we often see of late, that the moonshiners are yet turning out the mountain dew, notwithstanding the thermometer has been registering close to zero for many days. It may be they think it is too cold for the revenue men to venture out.—George Pierson and sons have been doing some surveying the past week and establishing some division lines between their farms.—W. N. Hughes sent his son Rubin to Bushhorn school last week.—Any one having deeds, mortgages, etc., to write, acknowledge, copy, etc., call on J. D. Pierson, notary public.—Preston Flanery is selling his farm and other property.—Jno. Smith of Sturgeon was visiting friends at Greenhill Saturday and Sunday.—Lee Pierson who left Berea in 1908 and went to Oklahoma is now located at Nonnan, Okla.—Bud Minter has been very ill the past week.

TYNER

Tyner, Jan. 16.—M. F. Goodman and Mrs. Martha A. Moore were quite married the 12th.—Miss Ethel Nautz is attending the S. B. M. S. at London.—Mr. Wm. Riley Moore of Lee County is visiting home folks.—Miss Bob and Lucy Bowles and brother, Isaac are visiting in Frankfort this week.—C. P. Moore sold a pair of young mules for \$265.—Our school closed the 14th. We are not to be without a good school as Wm. Dunigan will begin a winter school next Monday.—Mrs. Luocresia Bullock has been confined to her room for the past week, results of a fall on ice.—C. P. Moore our county attorney has bought property in McKee and expects to move soon.—J. S. Moore bought a saddle horse from L. C. Little for \$125.—Miss Zoo Moore is visiting at East Bernstadt.—Mrs. Bettie Miller is reported on the sick list.—William Nautz killed a wild dog last week that had been causing lots of disturbance.—Miss Pearl Moore has been sick for some time.

MILDRED

Mildred, Jan. 17.—On last Wednesday night about 8 o'clock the Death Angel visited the home of Uncle Geo. Robertson and took from him his most devoted and loving wife, Mrs. Permella E. Robertson. They had lived a long and happy life together. Mrs. Robertson was a kind and Christian hearted woman. She was a member of the Baptist Church and she left testimony that she has gone to that better home above. She was only sick about four days. Mrs. Robertson numbered her friends by her acquaintances. To her heart broken husband and children, the sweet knowledge of her noble life is a comfort, and the anticipation of meeting her in that home beyond helps to heal the sorrow.

A Friend.

ANNVILLE

Annnville, Jan. 17.—Miss Mattie Medlock and Maloney Johnson visited Miss Lizzie Johnson the 16th.—W. M.

Johnson has sold part of his land to Will Wolf.—Garret Ingram died last week with pneumonia fever.—E. B. and Maggie Johnson's baby died the 14th of this month.—R. G. Murray and his wife passed thru here last week going to Rockcastle County.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 17.—We are having lots of mud in this part.—Mrs. Isaac Tussy is very sick with pneumonia.—Mr. W. M. Hundley and cousin Geo. who have been in Louisville for some time are visiting friends and relatives in Jackson County.—W. M. Morris' school at Letter Box closed Saturday with no entertainment and quite in time. Mr. Morris is a fine teacher.—Mr. R. A. Johnson and John Baker of Annville were at this place Saturday and also took a part in the entertainment which was highly appreciated.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gabbard started Saturday evening for Burning Springs to have a holiness meeting.—Services were held at this place Saturday and Sunday conducted by the Revs. S. E. Johnson and Garland.—Brother S. E. Johnson was called Saturday for Moderator for the present year.—We are sorry to hear of the illness of Rev. Pearl Hacker but our hopes are that he will soon recover.—Misses Nora and Minnie Price and cousin Luther Gabbard expect to enter school at Annville soon.—Mr. Stephen Gabbard made a business trip to McKee Monday.

HUGH.

Hugh, Jan. 16.—Rev. Moherly filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns visited Mr. W. R. Benge Saturday night.—Mr. Jeff Hale passed through this vicinity last week hunting hogs.—Ola Benge is just getting over measles and is very sick at this writing.—Miss Francis Azbill is visiting her sister Mrs. Margaret Benge this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Drew are visiting Mrs. Drew's parents at present.—The infant of Mr. Joe Crowley died Wednesday, Jan. 12. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Little Liberty Crowley is sick with something like grippe.—Mr. Hardin Azbill visited his daughter Sunday.—Mr. W. R. Benge made a business trip to Bear Wallow Wednesday.—Old aunt Peggy Parks is very poorly at this writing.—Mr. H. H. Ely's folks will start for Oklahoma Wednesday next.—Alex Perry purchased a fine milk cow and calf from Mr. H. N. Dean for thirty dollars.

HURLEY

Hurley, Jan. 13.—Married on the 30th of Dec. Mr. Jas. Gabbard of this place to Miss Sallie Short of Maulden. They expect to start for Illinois in a few days where they will make their home.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard and children are visiting relatives at Loom.—Services were held at this place Saturday and Sunday conducted by B. H. Cole and Thos. Faubush.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

WILDE

Wilde, Jan. 17.—The Rev. Winkler failed to fill his regular appointment at the Wilde church Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Nannie Brannaman of Berea visited friends at this place last week.—Mrs. Julia Menefee of near Langford, visited her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Coffey Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Rance Coffey visited Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brannaman Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Chasteen of this place visited friends at Berea last week.

BOONE

Boone, Jan. 17.—There will be meeting at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday. Service by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.—The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Curly is quite sick at this writing.—Miss Jennie Chasten visited home folks here Saturday and Sunday.—T. S. Wren visited relatives in Madison County a few days last week.—Mrs. Faunie Bolen visited Mrs. Wm. Curly on Sunday.—Mr. D. Bolen will move soon to the farm of Mr. Jas. Grant.—Mr. Joe Wren is planning to move soon to what is known as the old Witt farm.—Mr. Wm. Gadd visited home folks near Rockford on Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 17.—Mr. Hudson Powell who has been very sick is now some better.—Mr. James Murray still continues very low.—Mrs. Jos. Rucker is receiving congratulations over the birth of a little daughter.—Miss Fannie Jackson has been quite sick for the past two weeks.—Mrs. Joe Lawson one of our former neighbors

who now lives near Livingston, who was not expected to live is now well again.—The Rev. Jas. Parsons will preach at Kingston next Saturday and Sunday.—Our Sunday school is getting along nicely thru the winter months.—Jeff Jackson of this place has been chosen chief manager of the Valpy Shoe Store Co., of Detroit, Mich. one of the largest businesses of that kind in that city.—Mrs. Tine Roberts is visiting her daughter in Oklahoma.—Miss Ella Ballard and her brother Tom are visiting in Corbin.—Mr. and Mrs. Flanery of Jackson County have moved to the Moody place.

HARTS.

Harts, Jan. 17.—We were sorry to lose our good friend Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Tom Dougherty. She leaves a husband and ten children to mourn her loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy.—Mrs. Witt, mother of Isaac Witt went to Iona to live with her son John Witt.—Mr. Epp Sexton of Robinet has moved here in our neighborhood.—Magistrate Wilson has moved to the old Jas. Hart place and Joe VanWinkle has gone to Henry Blackwell's farm.—Mr. Bradley Lake has moved to his home at Silver Creek.—Jim Fowler visited J. W. Lake Thursday.—Miss Iva Anderson visited the lake girls Saturday night.—J. F. Hawkings was at Big Hill Thursday.—J. W. Lake contemplates going to Hamilton, Ohio.—Mr. Grathwohl, our Supt. still comes out and cheers us all up with a good talk.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 15.—The Rev. T. B. Stratton of Barberville, Ky., will hold the second quarterly meeting at Burning Springs, Friday night to Sunday morning, Jan 28 to 30, and at Fogertown in the evening Sunday at 3 o'clock and at night. On Burning Springs circuit, J. T. Gentry pastor. The people are anxious to hear Rev. Stratton as he is so inspiring to the Christian family.

VINE.

Vine, Jan. 15.—Mr. E. L. Campbell of this place is preparing to go to Illinois where he will make his home.—Mr. G. W. Moore of Sidell visited Miss Mary Rice last week.—Mr. G. Ferguson is reported on the sick list this week.—John Bray made a business trip to Manchester last week.—The little daughter of Lewis Ferguson got her ankle hurt very badly by a fall falling on it. She has not walked any since.—Mr. Joe Cornett and family will go to Illinois in a few days where they will make their home.—Miss Nellie Grimes is very ill.—Mr. John L. Pennington visited Maulden last Saturday on business.

SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, Jan. 15.—Irvin Smith got his house burned Sunday night with all its contents.—William Hibbard died of pneumonia at his home on Otter Creek on the 8th.—K. P. Sand Hill Lodge No. 208 meets every first and third Saturday night of each month.—Supervisors of this County have notified several of the land owners of this neighborhood to show cause why the valuation fixed by them with the assessor shall not be raised.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Jan. 15.—Wood chopping is the general occupation nowadays.

—Emma, the little daughter of W. L. Peters was badly burned one day this week.—Married at the bride's home, Futz Campbell to Mattie Sparks.—W. Mays, W. T. Short, Arthur Bryant, and G. J. Gentry made a successful raid last week and captured one moonshine still and got three prisoners, Conrad, Rader and Fields.—Married at the bride's home, Henry Rowlett to Rhoda Sparks. They left next day for Lexington to make their home.—Emery Peters filled his appointment at Blake Saturday.—G. B. Painter killed a large red fox a few days ago.—There was an entertainment at Wm. Blakes' Saturday night.—Eva Chadwell left a few days ago to enter Berea College.—Ballard Howard of Laurel Creek was on Island Creek Wednesday buying fur.—Maud the little daughter of Ida Callahan got badly burned Wednesday. She is not expected to live.—Vesta Roberts left a few days ago to enter Berea College.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey was on Island Creek today.—H. D. Peters is attending Booneville as supervisor this week.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Jan. 16.—Walker Blanton of Berea was the guest of O. L. Gabbard and family last Sunday.—Mr. John Allen is quite ill at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Lon Stowe visited their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stowe at Berea last Saturday and Sunday.—Several from this place attended the funeral of Mr. Calico at Cartersville last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Cade visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bales last Saturday and Sunday.—Louis E. Baker died at the home of his grandfather, James Baker near Wallacetown, Jan. 13 after an illness of three weeks of typhoid fever. He has been a student of Berea College

for the last three years. He was a young man of excellent character.

LAUREL COUNTY.

HONHAM

Bonham, Jan. 15.—Mr. John Jones of this part has sold out and moved to Bell County to make his home.—Mr. Ross Hendricks died a few days ago with something like a rising on his gums, and it affected his brain.—Mr. Ike Wyrely is on the sick list.

Increasing the Voltage.

While 60,000 volts was considered a minimum tension for transmission lines a few years ago they are now using 72,000. An 80,000-volt line 13 1/2 miles long is now building, and a line has been built designed for 100,000 volts.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 3c. per lb.
Potatoes, 5c. per lb.
Eggs, per dozen 30c.
Butter, per lb. 25c.

BACON—

Salt Sides 14 1/2c.
Breakfast Bacon, 22c.
Premium Bacon, 24c.

HAMS—

Country, 16 2-3c.
Premium, 17c.

FRYERS

on foot 8c. per lb.
Hens on foot 10c. per lb.
Turkeys, 14 cents per lb.

FEATHERS

per lb. 18c.
Corn 80c. per bu.
Wheat per bu. 60c.-1.00.
Cracked corn \$1.95 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x7x9, 45c;
culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 18, 1910.

CATTLE—

Beef steers and fat heifers 3 50 6 60
Cows 3 10 4 75
Cutters 1 80 3 15
Cannons .70 2 00

Bulls

1 80 4 05
Feeders 2 20 4 65
Stockers 2 05 4 30

Choice milk cows

35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 26 00

Cattle market very dull.

CALVES 8 00 8 50
Medium 5 50 7 50
Common 2 50 5 00

HOGS—115 lbs and up

8 30 8 30
130 to 165 lbs 7 50 8 10
Pigs 7 25 8 25

Roughs 7 50 down.

SHEEP—best lambs 5 50 6 50
Hutcher lambs 5 00 5 50

Culls

3 00 4 00
Best fat sheep \$4.00 down.

MEAT PORK \$1.00.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light

and special cure, 14c. and 15c. heavy to medium 14 1/2c.

BREAKFAST BACON 21c.

SDIES 15c.

BELLIES, 16c.

SHOULDERS, 13 1/2c.

DRIED BEEF 15c.

LARD—Pure tierces 14 1/2c. tub 14 1/2c.

Pure leaf tierces 15 1/2c., firkins 15 1/2c.

keys 33c., geese 9c.

BUTTER—Packing 31c. Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 38c. prints 38 1/2c.

EGGS—Case count 32-33 cents.

POULTRY—Hens 13c., roosters 7c.

springers, 14c., ducks, 13 c., turkeys, 18c., geese 9c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.30, No. 3 \$1.25.

OATS—New No. 2 white 52c. No. 2 mixed 51c.

CORN—No. 2 white 75c. No. 3 mixed 72c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 90c.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS